TO STOP ELECTION FRAUDS.

AN EARNEST ORGANIZATION TO WORK IN

THE SOUTH

COMPOSED OF SOME OF THE BEST MEN BELOW MASON AND DIXON'S LINE-PRESIDENT MAN-

representatives of the best elements of the Demotic and Populist parties, as well as of the Reupon new lines against the astounding frauds which for years have been characteristic of the politics of

seat of Senator Morgan, of Alabama, who was recently re-elected by a Legislature which the league clares was fraudulently and corruptly chosen North as well as in the South, and for this purpose the president of the league, J. C. Manning, of Montgomery, Ala., arrived in New-York two days ago. He is accompanied by Congressman-elect M. oward, and his purpose is to organize a mass-ceting, to be held in Cooper Union some time in the latter part of the week. President Manning believes that the question of fair elections in the South is just as important to the people in the



North as to the people of Alabama or Georgia; and if public sentiment, irrespective of parties, can be aroused, he believes that, through agitation and National and State legislation, an end may be put

ning has already enlisted the sympathy and cooperation of a number of representative New-Yorkers, among them Dr. Parkhurst, John H. Inman, Recorder Goff, John S. Wise and General Horace Mayor Strong has been asked to preside at the Cooper Union meeting, and a number of prominent men of both parties have consented to

ake brief addresses. meeting and the plans of the league, President Manning said yesterday at the Astor House: "The of the North understand in a general way been a characteristic of Southern elections ever since the days of Reconstruction. But they do not nderstand how vastly conditions have changed. Since 1878 a republican form of government has not existed in the State of Alabama, or in many other of the States of the South. Whatever of excuse may have once existed has now disappeared, and crimes against the suffrage to-day are committed against the intelligence and best sentiment

garchy, of this little 'ancient regime' which has had control of Southern politics for nearly twenty years, must come to an end. A new South has arisen, a South made up of young, progressive and wideawake men. The mossbacks have got to go. They have kept themselves in office only by the vilest frauds, and we have come to the conclusion that, for the good name and welfare of the South, these

Clark Howell, Editor of 'The Atlanta Constitution' and a Democrat of National reputation, W. S. Parkerson, of New-Orleans, likewise a Democrat; Senator Pritchard, of North Carolina, a Republi can, and Senator-elect Marion Butler, of the same Secretary of State of Louisiana, and a leader of Tenn.; ex-Senator John H. Reagan, of Texas; Congressman M. W. Howard, the leader of the Alabama Populists, and James J. Hines, late candidate for Governor of Georgia. You will see at a glance that the League is in no sense a partisan affair; it it is simed at no one party, and has no selfish mo-

AIM OF THE LEAGUE.

The aim of the league is to investigate and make public the gross election frauds which still characterize and determine the elections in most of the Southern States, to make contests, to organite a campaign of agitation, and, through State and National legislation, to secure proper election and contest laws, which are to-day lacking in most of the Southern States.

"The remarkable feature of these election frauds

at the present time is that where they were formerly confined to a suppression of the black Reploy this very negro vote to defeat the will of the white majority. In a word, the Bourbon Demoerat, having lost his white majority, seeks to main tain his supremacy by the use of the negro which was once the property of the carpet-bagger. They do not attempt to have the negroes vothowever, for the latter are still Republicanc. The negro has largely ceased to take any interes politics. Only the intelligent minority of the blacks now take the trouble even to vote. They have been suppressed so long that they have lost interest. Lest this statement should be doubted, I refer you to an interview with Governor Oates in ew-York newspaper, a few days ago, in which

he used this identical language with regard to the negro in politics. The present plan is not in the least complicated. It consists simply in compiling a registry list and stuffing the ballot-box with a sufficient number of ballots to correspond. This is made possible by the fact that election judges are appointed by the county officers, no opposing representatives of other parties are allowed, and in my own and in a number of other Southern States, practically no contest law exists. In a word, the entire election machinery is in the hands of this Bourbon oligarchy, and is employed by them in their own

way and for their own ends. Perhaps my own State gives as vivid an example of the way this system is worked as any which I might offer. Here is a map which will show you how the Congressional districts are gerrymandered so as to include at least one black county in each district. The 'black belt,' so called extends clear across the State about through the middle. The aim is to put one 'black' county in each district, and then roll up a big enough majority in this 'black' county to overcome the legitimate, honest, white majority in all the rest of the districts. Let me give you a few examples of how this fraud operates.

KOLB BEATEN BY FRAUD,

There is not a shadow of doubt that last fall and similarly two years before Reuben F. Kolb was legally elected Governor of Alabama by a majority ranging from 20,000 to 40,000, yet this majority was ranging from 20,000 to 40,000, yet this majority was overcome by forty or fifty thousand votes returned as cast in the 'black' counties, but which never were cast and of which no pretence of casting was made. After the fraud of 1892, the Populist party last fall organized all over the State an army of watchers whose business it was to attend each polling-place and keep track of the number of votes actually cast. These flaures which I give you are sworn to by some of the most reputable citizens of my State, and are on file now at Washington, where they will be used in the Morgan-Reese contest over the Senatorial seat from Alabame. In Lowndes County, 'black,' of course, 4,95 votes were counted for Oates, and 361 for Kolb, making a total of 5,356. Of this number 3,048 were never cast at all. In Dalias County the total vote counted was 6,517. Of these 1,577 were actually cast; 4,340 were fraudulent. "This evidence shows that out of 10,000 votes reported as cast for William C. Oates in the State at large, at least 3,500, or more than one-third, were fraudulent and fictitious. Mr. Oates was declared

elected by a majority of 27,600, so that to go no further than the 'black counties, Mr. Oaies was honestly defeated by at least 10,000 majority, but we have further evidence that thousands of votes cast for Kolh were never counted or were counted for Oates, so that it is safe to say that Kolh was honestly elected by 20,000 or 40,000 majority. And this, understand, was a white majority. "I have pointed out Alabama as a bright and particular example. The Populists and Republicans, or these two parties combined, honestly elected about every Congressman from Alabama. Only two were counted in. Of course, we shall contest, and we shall produce such evidence that even a Democratic Congress, were it in power, would hesitate to seat the fraudulently returned Congressmen. But we are going to do more than that. We are going to contest Senator Morgan's seat in the Senate. We propose to carry this case to the Senate, and as the Populists and Republicans together have a majority in that body, we believe that it will unseat Morgan and give the rightful occupant the seat.

President Manning continued reminiscently: "We came near having a lively sort of a row in our own State. You know last fall, when we were counted out a second time, some of the hot-headed members of our party said: 'Let us have done with this nonsense, a white majority has got to rule in this State. And they were for seating Kolh by force. I could have led 100,000 of the bravest white men of I could have led 100,000 of the bravest white men of I could have led 100,000 of the bravest white men of I could have led 100,000 of the bravest white men of I could have led 100,000 of the bravest white men of I could have led 100,000 of the bravest white men of I could have led 100,000 of the bravest white men of I could have led 100,000 of the bravest white men of I could have led 100,000 of the bravest white men of I could have led 100,000 of the bravest white men of I had said the word. But we are not revolutionists. We are law-abiding citizens, and we concluded to

an iron will, shrewd and daring Butler has out-manoeuvred inscleverest opponents.

"I see that Governor Oates has come to New-York to try to sell Alabama bonds. He says that the State is prosperous, that we have a surplus in the treasury, and that these bonds are as good as gold. He knows, when he says this, that he tells what is not the truth. Three times within the last four years the taxes of Alabama have had to be raised in order to meet the deficit and to take care of the extravagant expenditures of the Democratic administration. And still we have only been able to stave off stark bankruptcy by the most strenuous endeavors. The farmers are poor, they are burdened with debt, they receive almost nothing for their cotton, they are paying ruinous rates of interest, the farmers are Alabama are in ar

EVEN A CABLE CAR HAS ITS LIMITS.

LOAD OF THON BEAMS-THE WOR OF A GRIPMAN WHO COULD NOT BUN DOWN THE FOUR-HORSE TEAM

An amusing sight was witnessed last week in had to eat crow. The car went clanging along in did not turn aside one inch. After a little while th men of all parties, and is representative of the best | conductor ran forward to remonstrate, while power that he controls, gives it a vigorous but He was evidently considering his usual plan ther but a glance at the formidable beams projection 1 k bottering rams from the rear of the wagon dis

The joily wagon-driver knew just how matters stood, and serenely joiled along in front. Pedestrians took in the situation at a giance, and a broadsmile was on the face of everybody who was not an occupant of the car. But the passengers were being delayed, and heades, nobody ever smiles in a cable car, there is rarely anything to smile at. The driver suddenly looked around as though only just aware that a cable car wanted to pass. With a great show of infacrity he whipped up his ponderous team and drew off to the side of the road. As the gripman gate a victous jerk to the handle and shot past him with a savage seew; the driver blandly winked at him with one eye and at the conductor with the other.

THE FIGHT OVER THE VIADUCT ASSESSMENT. The controversy over the assessment of more than

\$400,000 on Washington Heights and adjoining prop erry, for the building of the One-bundred-and-fif fifth-st, yielder, began again yesterday before the Board of Assessors. The area of assessment, as previously lab! out, extended from One-hundredpreviously labil out, extended from One-handred-and-tenth-st. to Spuyten Duyvil Creek, covering about eight square miles of property. The Board for the Revision and Correction of Assessments re-fused to confirm this assessment list, and sent it back for revision. The board held that it was eviback for revision. The bourd held that if was evident that property at One-hundred-and-tenth-st. on the south, and in Two-hundred-and-tenth-st., on the north, had not received such "local benefit" from the viaduct as to warrant the imposition of an

This action has stirred up property-owners whose land lies between One-hundred-and-forty-fifth and One-hundred-and-sixty-fifth sts. If there is a restriction of area from which a certain specifies our is to be raised the assessment will necessarily fall more heavily upon the new area. The central section, of course, cannot escape in any case, and property-holders there naturally desire to have as any fellow-sufferer; as possible,

many fellow-sufferers as possible.

After considerable ventilation of both sides of the case, the hearing yesterday was adjourned, pending a report from the Corporation Counsel as to the legality of the certificates of cost received from the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

The One-hundred-and-afty-fifth-st, viaduct extends from St. Nicholas-ave, to Macomb's Dam bridge across the Harlem, thereby connecting Washington Heights with the lowland east of Columbus-ave, and with the Twenty-third Ward. The height of the bluff at One-hundred-and-fifty-fifth-st, and St. Nicholas-ave, is about eighty feet.

The revision of the assessment list will take the time of the entire cierical force of the Board of Assessors' office for about four months.

SEVERAL FRIGHTENED, BUT NOBODY HURT.

A mass of snow and ice slid from the roof of the Equitable Building yesterday afternoon, carromed on the cornice of an extension and fell in a scattered avalanche upon the sidewalk in Broadway, making dents in the hats of a dozen men, but injuring no-

body. Several of the men who were hit, however, uttered exclamations of dismay and fled as if they thought the big building was about to fall on them There was a shout of laughter from men on the other side of Broadway, and then a crowd of men waited and held fast to their hats in the gale to watch for another avalanche, so ready are some of the downtown men of business to enjoy the fright of others.

FOR THE MEMORIAL TO CAPTAIN SLEVIN. A number of the members of the Cumberland Crew Club and friends of the late Police Captain Edward Slevin met at the Astor House yesterday to take action in reference to raising funds for a memorial to the captain. Ex-Judge William Moore was made chairman. A letter was received from Manager J. M. Hill, of the Standard Theatre offering theatre, company and everything necessary free for any night, the proceeds to be given to the Slevin Fund. A committee was appointed to confer with Mr. Hill.

for Kolis, making a total of 5,356. Of this 3,048 were never cast at all. In Dallas the total vote counted was 6,517. Of these re actually cast; 4,549 were fraudulent, evidence shows that out of 110,009 votes reas cast for William C. Oates in the State at t least 37,000, or more than one-third, were ent and fictitious. Mr. Oates was declared

THE NEW SWISS MINISTER HERE.

DR. J. E. PIODA ARRIVES ON LA GASCOGNE-A

SUCCESSFUL AND POPULAR DIPLOMAT. Dr. J. B. Pioda, the newly appointed Minister to Washington from Switzerland, arrived in this city on Sunday on the steamer Gascogne. The Minister was born in Locarno, in the Canton of Tessin, and belongs to a prominent family. His father is a Swiss Minister in Florence. Dr. Pioda, the younger,



DR. PIODA, NEW SWISS MINISTER.

with the degree of Doctor Juris. He has been in the diplomatic service ever since then, and since the diplomatic service ever since then, and since come entanged in one or two international argu-ments that are quite serious. Take that matter of inated him Minister to Washington. He is the third Swiss Minister, his two predecessors having been Colonel Emil Frey and Dr. Alfred de Claprelle. He is a clever, genial man, and promises to be a welcome addition to the Diplomatic Corps at the National Capital. The Doctor is staying at the Holland House.

THE COLLECTION OF THE INCOME TAX.

COLLECTOR SUBLIVAN SAYS THE LAW GIVES HIM

profess to have discovered. They show, first, that profess to have discovered. They know, are, that the taxpayer fully performs his duty if he turnishes to the collector, when called upon the facts neces-sary to make up a proper return, and he is not bound to seek out the officer or to send any return to him and, second, that the deputy-collectors are not public officers, and therefore cannot lawfully obtain the details of these accounts from individuals and make up the returns, as the law attempts to provide. Hence, if taxpayers generally decline to send or furnish any returns, but wait until the collector calls upon them, and if they refuse to make any disclosure of their business or incomes to a deputy, but make such disclosure to the collector only, it will come to pass that only those upon whom he may be able to call in person can be compelled to pay an income tax. If these legal opinions are well based, it follows, inashinch as there are only two collectors for the entire city of New-York, that the great majority of persons having incomes of over \$4.000 will not be obliged to pay either tax or pen-\$4.000 will not be obliged to pay either tax or pen-alty, because of the impossibility of the collectors

performing such a task.

John A. Sullivan, the collector for District No. 2. in commenting yesterday upon these alleged defects

is that they are faulty and utterly intenable. These contentions proceed from the assumption that a deputy-collector is not a fully qualified officer for the work of receiving returns. It is true that the deputies are appointed by the collector, while the atter obtains his appointment from the President, at for all that a deputy-collector is invested with he necessary qualification for enforcing the law, and his authority is fully and clearly defined in the the income tax. A careful reading of the sections

regarding the collection of the tax will show that deputies have, to all practical lotents, the same authority and power as the collector himself.

"I do not want to express any dogmatic opinion, but it is clear that the law never intended that people might retuse to make returns unless called upon by the callector himself. Common-sense is against such a construction, which would have the effect of rendering the act utterly inoperative."

Replying to an inquiry as to what course he would pursue toward people who neight refuse to make returns on the contention that the collector had not called apon them, Mr. Suilivan said:

"The regulations for the enforcement of the provisions of the act are clear as to what my duty is regarding those who fall to make returns, and inean to follow them out to the letter. In cases of refusal I am empowered to add 50 per cent as a penalty to the amount of tax due on the bit. It is probable, I suppose, that the result of this controversy will be a lawsuit, which will definitely settle the issues which have been raised."

PLANS FOR NEW BUILDINGS

The mission of the Church of the Ascension, which recently sold its property, No. 322 to 33 which recently sold its property, No. 322 to 38 West Forty-third-st, has purchased the old building of the Union Methodist Church, 75x100.5 feet, n the north side of Forty-third-st., 200 feet east of Eighth-ave., for \$77,500.

William S. White has filed plans for a five-story brick and brownstone dwelling, 16x86 feet, at No. 117 East Twenty-seventh-st, to cost \$15,000. The executors of the estate of Frederick Opper-

man have filed plans for a three-story brick stable man have filed plans for a three-story brick stable, dayle feet, in the south side of Forty-fourthest, 100 feet west of First-ave., to cost \$1,500.

William Agar has filed plans for the building of a seven-story brick office building, 52x54 feet, at Nos. 92 and 94 Liberty-st., to cost \$15,000.

Bernard Beinecke and Henry Van Holland have filed plans for a two-story brick factory, 200x90 feet, in the south side of Fifty-ninth-st., 122x7 Eleventh-ave., to cost \$5,000.

RESSIE FAIREANKS RELEASED ON BAIL. Police Justice Ryan, in the Yorkville Court yes-terday morning, fixed bail in the case of Bessle Fairwho, several weeks ago, shot and seriously wounded betrayer, Isaac A. Cochran. She has been brought before the court on numerous occasions, out, owing to the fact that Cochran has been unable to leave the Presbyterian Hospital, where he has been under treatment since the shooting, no definite action could be taken in the matter.

FOR A LIVE FOREIGN POLICY.

SENATOR CULLOM FAVORS TERRITORIAL

ACQUISITION.

SPAIN SHOULD BE TOLD THAT SUCH THINGS AS THE ALLIANCA OUTRAGE MUST BE STOPPED-CUBA AND CANADA ARE SURE TO BE ANNEXED-THE

Senator Shelby M. Cullom, of Illinois, is at the Holland House. He will leave the city to-day for a short trip to Vermont, and then will return to Washington. When seen at the hotel yesterday Senator Cullom said:

"Almost every one I have seen lately has tried to talk to me about silver. Silver is a very disturbing element just now, and the question is so broad that I do not care to enter into a discussion of it. One thing I have noticed, however, and that is that people are beginning to think, and talk, and reason about silver. I don't know of anything that would please me better than to see an agreement made at an international monetary conference that would provide for the free coinage of silver. I think we are going to have an international mone tary conference in the near future, and it looks hopeful for silver. I don't remember any time in my life when the outlook for the metal was better than it is at present. I see a new party has been formed, called the Elmetallic party. I don't think general recognition from the Governments of the

the Spanish Government firing on one of our mer ness. I do not know another Government in the n't the first time that Spain has tried the thing,

andrel, Caba is the natural property of the United States,

ir of a broader American policy 1
lieve that some day the opportunity
will be taken advantage of for the
toly-rament to aimea Cainda. We
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out to see ure these advantages then
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UNWILLING TO GET A RAD MARK FROM GOD

A LITTLE GIRL'S THEOLOGY DEEPLY TOUCHED JUDGE SEDGWICK A VERDICT FOR KO-WARD RIDLEY & SONS.

An incident which evoked the judicial nature of pened yesterday during the trial of the action brought in behalf of Ida Goldberg to recover \$15,000 lanuages from Edward Ridley & Sons for injuries received by being knocked down and run over by me of the wagons of the firm, on August E, 182. The girl had her arm fractured. The defence was

nly eleven years old, was called to the witness hair to testify to the circumstances of the lent. She was such a little child that she was pestioned as to her understanding of the nature an oath in order to ascertain whether she ould be allowed to testify. The examination ran

Q.-Do you understand the nature of an oath; What is it? A.—It is a swear.

What do you mean when you say it is a sr? A.—Well, it is that I have to tell the truth.

If you don't tell the truth what then? A.—I would be a sin.

What is a sin? A.—A bad mark from God.

The venerable Chief Justice was visibly touched at this answer of the child, and remarked: "This is a very intelligent child, and perfectly understands the obligations of an oath." She was then allowed to give her testimony. The jury gave a verdict for the defendant without leaving the room

THE LONG VOYAGE MADE THE CAPTAIN ILL The British four-masted ship Muncaster Castle, of Liverpool, arrived here yesterday from Manila, after a tedious passage of 190 days. • of the slowest on record. She salled from Manila on September 5, and on entering the China Sea had a succession of strong southwest winds, with calms, and squalls hurricane force, accompanied by heavy rain which lested for eighty consecutive days. The strain of the tardy passage in this sea was so great that Captain Scarboro was taken sick with nervous protration, and the vessel bore up for Mauritius, waers the captain was landed and placed in a nospital for treatment. Chief Officer Thomas then took com-mand of the vessel and brought her to this port.

ANOTHER STOKES CASE IN COURT. William E. D. Stokes and Edward S. Stokes had

another inning yesterday afternoon in the County Courthouse, this time before Sheriff Tamsen and his jury. Edward S. Stokes, however, was not present. William E. D. Stokes was accompanied by his lawyer, Frank H. Platt.

Under the judgment for about \$43,000, which William E. D. Stokes has against Edward S. Stokes, an examination was issued on Saturday against the property of the latter, and placed in the hands of Deputy-Sheriff Butler. While the Sheriff, under this execution, is supposed to be in actual custody of all the property in this State possessed ment his deputy actually seized four horses in Durland's Academy, and also a silver cup, which was to have been offered as a prize at the annual show to be held at the academy next week. Willhorses for their keep, and to settle this question the matter was presented to the Sheriff's jury Mr. Durland testified that his claim amounted to

\$571 12, and was the balance of a running account with Edward S. Stokes since 1887 for the board of the horses. Mr. Durland testified that while the cup appeared to be given in the name of Edward B. Stokes, the fact was he had never authorized

him to purchase it. He said it was only a small silver cup of no great value, and that he had put it up in Mr. Stokes's name because he had formerly given a prize of a similar kind.

As there was no further evidence, the jury found a verdict in favor of Mr. Durland, and assessed the value of the property at \$3.69. W. E. D. Stokes will give a bond in double the value of the property selzed to the Sheriff, in order to indemnify him against any loss, and the property will be sold. W. E. D. Stokes declared that he would endeavor to have the property sold as soon as possible, probably this week.

HELD FAST BY THE ROMER.

A SCHOONER STRIKES THE DANGEROUS SHOAL AND STAYS THERE.

SHE HAS FOUR WRECKS TO KEEP HER COMPANY-THE STEAMER ONTARIO ALSO TOUCHES THE MUDBANK, BUT GETS OFF

At daylight yesterday morning the lookout at Sandy Hook saw a two-masted schooner hard and fast on the Romer Shoals. A strong northwest wind was blowing and a heavy sea running. The schooner was ashore near the beacon, and the waves were breaking all around her. Every few minutes a sea bigger than the others would break over the stranded vessel's deck. A boat from the life-saving station at Sandy Hook put off to the schooner, and the wrecking tug W. E. Chapman

The schooner proved to be the Margaret, of Cherryfield, Me., from Norfolk, Va., for this port, with a cargo of 6,500 bushels of corn. In beating up the Swash Channel on Sunday night she missed stays and went on the shoals. It was midnight when she struck, and Captain Robinson, of the schooner, and his crew of four men waited impatiently for daylight. They knew where they were, and that help would come with the morning. The schooner strained and began leaking, while the incessant pounding of the waves made the position of the men on the vessel one of peril. When the tug Chapman went down to the assistance of the schooner, she got a line to her and attempted to pull her off the shoal. The boat from the life-saving station transferred the crew of the schooner to the Chapman. The Margaret lay on the shoals surrounded by four

Margaret lay on the shoals surrounded by four old wrecks. The Chapman was still near the schooner at sunset, but had apparently given up the attempt to float her.

The Margaret is of 111 tons register, and is owned by George R. Campbell, of Cherryfield. She was built in 1865, and rebuilt in 1885. She is \$1 feet long, 27 feet beam and 7 feet depth of hold. The Wilson Line steamer Ontaric, while going down the Swash Channel yesterday morning, grounded on the Romer Shoals. She stuck there for a couple of hours, and then floated off on the rising tide and proceeded to sea. She was apparently uninjured.

COTION TRADERS TAKE PROFITS.

REACTION AFTER THE RISE-NELLIS ESTIMATE AND THE SIZE OF THE CROP.

It was expected, after the sharp bulge of 74 points in cotton last week, that prices would show some reaction, and the market yesterday justified the belief. There was a lively rush to take profits that carried quotations on the Cotton Exchange down II to 13 points below Saturday's final figures. Liver peace prospect in the East is a potent factor in the great business revival in Manchester and Oldham.

Now that the end of the cotton season of 1894-95 now that the end of the cotton season is drawing to a close, the belief is daily gaining ground that the crop will not begin to touch the big minimum estimate of 10,250,000 bales put out early in the season and often reiterated by the bear operator, H. M. Neill, of New-Orleans. To Mr. Neill's estimate, however, more than to any other simple cause was due the tremendous drop which carried cotton down to hig cents a pound. If his object was to enable spinners to get this crop at figures below the cost of production, he was emitted that the spinner gained the cotton have been to those of the Manchester spinners, the farmers of the South could hardly be calculated in the mean time the cotton has passed from the planters' hands to those of the Manchester spinners, Mr. Neill's great admirers.

In order to reach a crop of 3,750,000 bales the invisible supply at this time that is, the stocks at uncounted towns and on plantations must be 1,000,000 bales, inasmuch as up to Priday last there had come into sight x159,000 bales. It is not believed that there is that much cotton remaining unmarketed or anywhere near that amount. is drawing to a close, the belief is daily gaining

HUBBARD, PRICES CO DIVIDED INTO TWO FIRMS

The firm of Hubbard, Price & Co., cotton brokers, at No. 277 Broadway, has been dissolved by mutua consent. In place of the old firm will be two new firms, Hubbard Brothers & Co., with S. T. Hubbard F. W. C. Hubbard, and F. W. Dillingham, as part-ners, and Frice, McCormick & Co., with T. H. Price, W. G. McCormick and Ralph G. M. Stuart-Wortley as partners.

DEATH OF JOHN ELIOT STEVENS.

John Ellot Stevens, who died last Saturday in Elizabeth from pneumonia, was born at Newbury. Vt., in 1831. When eighteen years old he entered the merchandise department of the Methodist Book Conern in this city. Messts, Carlton and Porter were then its publishers and agents. Mr. Stevens was soon appointed superintendent of the department, and continued in that capacity until his death. His and antitance with those connected with the Method-ist Episcopal Church, either as ministers or laymen, was probably as large as that of any other person. He had a kindly disposition and a courteous address and was held in high esteem and affection by all with whom he was brought into close contact. He was for many years a manager of the Missionary Society, and also a manager of the Sunday School Union of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

lifferent times he was connected with the Elizabeth Avenue and St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal churches of that city, and when he died he was a communicant of St. James's Church, with which he was also officially connected. He leaves a wife, a daughter and one son. His funeral will take place to-day at 19 a.m. at his home. No. 227 Grand-st, Elizabeth.

The flag on the Book James Dauling.

Since 1862 Mr. Stevens had lived in Elizabeth. At

Elizabeth.

The flag on the Book Concern Eudding at Fifth-Eve and Twentieth-st, this city, floated at half-mast yesterday out of respect to the memory of Mr. Stevens.

-THIS BOY HAD TOO MUCH WHISTLE.

Harold Ryan, aged nine, of No. 225 East Fourteenth-st, had a whistle in his mouth at Four-teenth-st, and Fourth-ave, yesterday, when it slipped down his throat and lodged so that he could not get it out. A polleeman took the lad to the New-York Hospital, where a doctor drew out the whistle and the boy went home.

THE RAM KATAHDIN TESTED.

Boston, March 18.-A test of the Ammen ram Ka tahdin was made at the Charlestown Navy Yard this afternoon to determine her centre of gravity and the water pressure and stability at different been determined, as it will take some time to figure out the resistance, etc., from the results obtained Among those who saw the trial were Commander Miller and a number of officers of the yard; Nava; Constructor Philip Hichborn, Constructor Taylor and Lieuteract Perkins, who had come on from Washington to witness the test, and John Hyde, of the Bath Iron Works. There was also present the class in naval construction of the Institute of

The ram had been loaded with fifteen tons of pig fron, placed on three platforms along her decks. Forward and aft were two sets of shears, and from these lines had been passed under the bottom of the ram, holding them firmly in place. As soon as the ram floated the shores were knocked away from her sides and a few controlling lines were taken to the shore. The lines for heeling her were then run from he tops of the shears to the side of the dock, Here the lines passed through a large block and were atachel to a tackle, the end of which was taken to one of the powerful windlasses along the side of the dock. The windlass was then started and us the lines tightened the ram was laid over on her side, the first inclination being to starboard. She heeled rather easily at first, but as soon as she was down a little way it took a strong pull to bring her any farther. The power necessary to bring her down to the different angies was noted, and when she had been laid down to about fitzen degrees, the lines were cut, and she was allowed to right herself, the officers observing the time required to regain a horizontal position and the distance she rolled to port on first being released, these measurements being accurately determined by instruments used for this purpose. Several inclinations were made at different angles, with to port and starboard. rather easily at first, but as soon as she was down a little way it took a strong pull to bring her any

NEW-YORK'S PUBLIC SCHOOLS

A GRAMMAR SCHOOL STARTED IN A CHURCH.

HISTORY OF NO. 17-OVERCROWDED ROOMS AND BAD VENTILATION-NO PLAYGROUND

FOR THE CHILDREN. Grammar School No. 17, at No. 335 West Forty seventh-st., was started in the basement of a church. In May, 1844, the school was begun by Miss Amelia Kiersted, the present principal, in the basement of the Baptist Church, on the northwest corner of Forty-third-st, and Eighth-ave. It was then a girls' department, with about two hundred pupils. About the same time a boys' department, with nearly the same number of pupils, was founded in the basement of a Methodist Episcopal church

then in Forty-first-st., near Seventh-ave. It has

been removed since then. In November, 1848, the



GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 17.

school was opened as a three-department school in the new building at No. 35 West Forty-seventh-st, under the name of Grammar School No. 17. The school had been founded by the Public School Soclety as Public School No. 18. When the schools were turned over to the Board of Education the same numbers were retained, as far as possible. But Public School No. 10, in Duane-st., having been sold, there was a vacancy after No. 9, so that from this number on the Public School Society's schools, on becoming schools of the Board of Education, dropped back one number. Thus Public School No.

18 was known as Grammar School No. 17. Since the beginning of this school it has been in three different wards, owing to the rearrangemen of ward lines. It was started in the Twelfth Ward, then it was in the Nineteenth, and is now in the Twenty-second Ward. At the time it was estab-lished in Forty-seventh-st., upper Broadway was known as the Bloomingdale Road, while Fifty-first-st. was called Hopper's Lane, leading down to the river. Eighth-ave, was sparsely settled, there being only a few country-houses in the vicinity of Gram-mar School No. 17. The present building was rebuilt in 1829, and a number of additions have been made to it from time to time.

At present the school is greatly overcrowded and should be relieve, as soon as possible. The most practicable way of doing this seems to be to remove the primary department into a new building, leaving the present building entirely to the girls' department. The classes of the primary department meet in the basement and on the first floor of the build-ing, where it is necessary to burn gas most of the The ventilation in this room is necessarily another building this basement could be used as a playground, which is very much needed by the children. At present they have no playground at all, There are over 800 pupils in the girls' and about 1,300 in the primary department. The present building cannot properly accommodate more

AMERICANS AT EUROPEAN HOTELS. The following Americans have been registered re-

cently at European hotels: Savoy Hotel (London)-G. A. Vanderbilt, Louis Stern and family and J. Clay R senbaum and fam-

Grand Hotel (Rome)—T. Townsend, F. D. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. J. McEiroy, Miss M. Robinson, James Hopkins, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Williams, A. B. Bayls, Mrs. and Mrs. Reeves, J. F. Rhodes, C. A. Whitman, Mrs. A. C. Heverin and family, H. H. Valentine, J. F. Harris, Mr. and Mrs. Cutter, Mr. and Mrs. Owen and Miss I. N. Smith.

Hotel Victoria G.ondon)—F. S. Purr, H. E. Teschmacher, R. B. Gilchrist, C. J. Connell and family, G. F. Dutali, Mr. and Mrs. Knox, G. H. Marshall and G. N. Gunn. and G. N. Gunn.

Adelphi Hotel (Liverpool)—Bishop and Mrs. G. M. Holt, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Sanderson, Mr. and Mrs. J. King, Mr. and Mrs. John E. Fitzgerald, M. H. Vaughan, E. W. How, H. C. Tabrett and Dr. O. Van Hummell.

POLICE SUSTICE MARTIN INDIGNANT.

Nicholas Hilch, of the Tremont police station, was detailed to excise duty in citizen's clothes or Sunday. At 11 a. m. he tried the doors of Francis Conlin's barroom, at No. 982 East One-hundred-andseventy-seventh-st., and found them closed. Conlis lives over the barroom and has his kitchen in the rear. Hitch entered the backyard and, finding the kitchen door opened, entered and went into the barroom. The room was empty, but Conlin, whe was upstairs, hearing Hilch, came down and asked

him what he wanted. Illia answered: "I'm dry; give me a glass of beer." Conlin demurred, saying that he was doing ne business, but as lilich insisted, telling him that he had been trying to get a drink for two hours. Conin finally drew a glass of beer and gave it to litten, refusing to take any money. Much to his surprise. Illich showed his badge and placed him under arrest. When Conlin told Police Justice Mar-

tin, in the Morrisania Police Court, yesterday morning how lilich had entered the place, the Justice became indignant and said to Illich:
"This is a method I don't approve. It is mear and contemptible. I suppose you are working for and contemption. I suppose you are working toy your straps."
"I will nave to hold you in \$100 bail for trial," he said to the prisoner, and turning to the policeman whose face was red, continued: "Officer, the next time you get a case see that you get it in an honor-able way, or don't bring it before me."

TRIPLETS AND JURY DUTY TOO.

Benjamin Spier, of No. 637 Sixth-st., was sumnoned to serve as a juror in the Supreme Court before Judge O'Brien yesterday. He seemed to be in a happy frame of midd when he appeared in court, and, going up to the clerk, George F. Lyon, he asked to be excused from doing any jury duty upon the ground that he had done a great service to the county. The cierk looked up in surprise, and inquired what great service he had performed. Mr.

Spier whispered confidentially to the cicrk:
"My wife has just presented me with triplets." to present his application to the Judge, Mr. Splet snortly afterward held a short consultation with Judge O'Brien, but he was not excussed, and soor afterward he was called to serve and is now doing duty for the county and several litigants. Mr. Splet is the father of seven children now. He is engaged in serving papers in the Fifth District Court. The clerk informed Mr. Spier that he would have

DR. BLACKBURNE LOSES ANOTHER DOG.

the W. Blackburne, the dog fancier who lost two valuable dogs by strychnine poisoning on Sunday lost a fine collie dog by the same rascally mean yesterday. The third victim of the malice of the loctor's enemies was found to be suffering from spasms yesterday morning, and he died in spite of

in pieces of meat thrown over the fence into his vari, and he says there is no shadow of excuse for poisoning the dogs, as they make no noise and have not been a nuisance to the neighborhood in any way. The value of the three dogs that have been killed is over \$300, and the doctor has twenty more valuable dogs, some of them belonging to him and others belonging to other persons and under treatment by him.

The police of the East One-bundred-and-twenty, sixth-st. station will endeavor to find the polsoners

iff the means taken to relieve him. The doctor is positive that the poison was given